The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,506.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion.....	Rs 1 0
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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers at about, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on the 12th April 1870, at noon.

	April 1870		April.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Galle	19
,, Carwar	13	,, Negapatam	22
,, Mangalore	14	,, Pondicherry	23
,, Tellicherry	14	,, Madras	26
,, Cannanore	15	,, Coconada	28
,, Calicut	15	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Beypore	16	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Cochin	16	,, Gopalpore	30
,, Tuticorin	17	,, False Point	May.
,, Colombo	18	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Malabar Coast, Canara district, Mangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchangeable Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander David G. Osborne, will be despatched on the 11th April 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE new A. I. Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 891 tons register, 120 horse power, will be despatched hence about 12th proximo. For Freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. 1. Screw Steamer MILBANKE, 843 tons register, 150 Horse Power, Captain Smith, will be despatched hence about 12th proximo. For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at all intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave	Bombay.....Saturday.	Leave	Cochin .....Friday.
,,	Ratnagherry...Sunday.	,,	Beypore.....Saturday.
,,	Vingorla..... ,,	,,	Calicut..... ,,
,,	Goa..... ,,	,,	Tellicherry... ,,
,,	Compta ..... ,,	,,	Cannanore.. ,,
,,	Mangalore ...Monday.	,,	Mangalore...Sunday.
,,	Cannanore...Tuesday.	,,	Compta ...Monday.
,,	Tellicherry.... ,,	,,	Carwar ..... ,,
,,	Calicut ..... ,,	,,	Goa.....Tuesday.
,,	Beypore ..... ,,	,,	Vingorla..... ,,
Arrive	Cochin.....Thursday.	,,	Malwan..... ,,
		,,	Ratnagherry...Wednesday
		Arrive	Bombay.....Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLIVE, Captain Kinsoorn, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 4th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS between the abovenamed Italian Ports and Bombay carrying besides Goods, First, Second, and Third Class Passengers at the following rates :—

(Inclusive of Wines and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class, exclusive of food.
	£	£	£
To Aden.....	23	15	4
,, Suez	38	22	8
,, Port Said.	40	24	9
,, Messina..	48	33	12
,, Naples ..	50	35	13
,, Leghorn .	53	36	15
,, Genoa ...	56	36	15

Chil'dren under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

2 Children paying half fare and belonging to one party to occupy one berth only.

Return Tickets, available for six months, will be issued with an allowance of 20 per cent on the return fare.

In accordance with the above the steamer AFRICA, 1,300 tons, Captain Bazzolini, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th instant.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Rubattino Steam Ship Company,

Bombay, 1st April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERIODICAL MAIL DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden.....	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 23-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,300 tons, Captain Lafferre, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 5th April, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Teacher & Co., Bombay; Byculla, and Poonah.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £60, 2nd class £32. 10s.	Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £85, 2nd class £54.,	of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have received upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag when arriving from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight :—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea.....	24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.		
Indigo, Silk ,,	60	,, ,,	20 cwt.
Gum, Benzoe, Coffee, Pepper			
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40	,, ,,	20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disenbarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Ist.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep. 10 ,, 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, transhipped at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

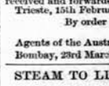
Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer BENGAL, (2185 Tons and 465 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL about the end of April.

She will carry passengers at the following rates :—

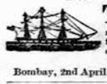
TO SUEZ.....	£40
TO PORT SAID.....	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£60

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16 h March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

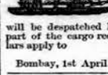


THE A. 1 Clipper Ship WESTMINSTER, 1435 tons register, to sail about 12th April, has accommodation for a few First-class Cabin Passengers and a quantity of choice Cabin Freight. Apply to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April 1870.

FOR HONGKONG.



THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register. This vessel, shortly expected from England via the Suez Canal, has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence promptly after arrival, the greater part of the cargo required being engaged. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1870.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With Despatch.)

THE ship DILHARREE, A.1. 16 years, at Lloyd's, 1,293 tons register, W. H. Bisset, Commander, has excellent accommodation for passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1870.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE new first class AA. 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Duchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 31st March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 ,, Under Vests.	1 Mantl.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF CASHMERE, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Bayne without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 1870, a COMMODIOUS and AIRY BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Sir Charles Sargent, Kt. Apply to DAVID RASSOON & Co.

A PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD, in the GRAND ARSENAL, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the SALE of FIFTY HOSPITAL TENTS (English), returned from Abyssinia.

Terms of Sale—25 per cent. deposit on the lots being knocked down, and they should be remov d within three days; on failure of this they will be re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

A sample tent can be seen pitched in the Grand Arsenal.

CHARLES CLARKE, Major,
Commissary of Ordnance.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—By direction of the Judge, we hereby give NOTICE, that NO FURTHER NOTICES of the falling due of RENEWAL PREMIUMS on POLICIES effected with or transferred to this Company WILL BE ISSUED after THIS DATE. Any person assured, who may be desirous of tendering renewal premiums to us, either in order to keep alive any assumed liability of any other Company, or for any other purpose, should do so at the Office, No. 7, Waterloo Place, London.—Dated this 1st day of March 1870.

S. LOWELL PRICE, } Official Liquidators.
Jno. YOUNG,

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the PURCHASE of 52 BLACKWOOD TALDOMS, the property of the Cochin Government, and now lying in the Timber Depot at Poiany.

2. Tenders will be received till WEDNESDAY, the 27th April 1870, and will be OPENED on the following day, in the Huzoor Cutchery at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per Candy all round.

4. The Candy is equal in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28½ English Inches.

5 No allowance will be made for defects.

6. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for Blackwood Taldoms."

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.
Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 26th March 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the PURCHASE of 330 TEAK LOGS, the property of the Cochin Government, and lying in the Timber Depot at Poiany.

2. Tenders will be received till WEDNESDAY, the 27th April 1870, and will be OPENED on the following day, in the Huzoor Cutchery at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate for Candy all round.

4. The Candy is equal in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28½ English Inches.

5. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description, but a deduction of 15 per cent from the amount sale of the logs will be allowed for defects.

6. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."

7 The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

J. S. VERNEDE.
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government
Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 26th March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL, ANOTHER EXTRA NIGHT, FOR THE SPECIAL BENEFIT OF MRS. DAVE CARSON,

When the following celebrated Artistes':

SIGNOR DONATO,
THE WONDERFUL ONE-LEGGED DANCER;
MR. E. H. HARVEY,
THE ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN AND BOMBAY FAVORITE
SIGNOR R. ABECCO,
THE BRILLIANT HARPIST AND VOCALIST;
MONS. SEMELADIS, Mr. WILLIE SOUTH,
AND
MISS FANNY WISEMAN,
AND
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,
Will again appear in
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

For Programme see to-morrow's Advertisement and Bills.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. CHINA, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. PERA, from Southampton, 5th March.
,, RIPON, from Marseilles, 11th March.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
,, POONAH, from Southampton, 29th February.
,, IBERIAN, from Liverpool 27th February.
,, VALETTA, from Glasgow.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th April 1870.

STOLEN, from the office of Mooljee Anundjee, Mucadum, on the 3rd instant, the following CURRENCY NOTES—viz: Nos 11,005 to 11,014 inclusive (10 Notes, value Rs 1,000 each; and 9 other Notes, of the same value whose numbers are not yet ascertained. Merchants, Bankers and Traders are therefore CAUTIONED against accepting them in payment. Any one giving INFORMATION that will lead to the recovery of the above Notes will be most handsomely Rewarded on applying to the above, opposite Messrs Crawford's, Auctioneers, Marine Street.

NOTICE to MERCHANTS and COMMANDERS of MERCHANT SHIPS.—BISCUITS of the best description, made at the Government Steam Bakery at Poona, can be obtained from the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency on application, in writing, at Sixteen Rupees per cwt.

Terms—Cash on presentation of the Bill, and the Biscuit to be received at the Government Bakery in Bombay by the purchaser.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 4th April 1870.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at Girgaum, near the Catholic Church.—On WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. are instructed to SELL, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Hurrychund Ramchund Thakoor, and Bhaskar Trimbuck, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree GROUND belonging to the Brahmanical Sacrificial Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the cart called Haitody, containing by admeasurement 116 3/4 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 226, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by wall belonging to Purshotum Walljee, on or towards the west by the cart of Wibhuk Bhaskar Trimbuck, on or towards the north by the house of Ragoonath Heerajee, and on or towards the south by the house of Ramchunder Wittoba. For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Eduljee Cooper 2nd Street in Bendy Bazar, near Mahomed Bawker's Stables.—On THURSDAY, the 14th April, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Viswasrao Sivsunkerjee, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Acerjee Bazonjee Pestakia, all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being outside the Fort of Bombay, at Bhendy Bazar, in Eduljee Cooper 2nd Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 97, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the house of Bhicoo Mahomedally Govee, on or towards the west by Eduljee Cooper 1st Street, on or towards the north by the house of Audhanoo Radhabhai Framjee Parsee, on or towards the south by Eduljee Cooper 2nd Row. For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT SLATE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRES and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—STABLES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and
Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded.

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to J. FARRELL, Secretary,
Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may enable the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.—The undersigned invite attention to a new and very elegant selection of the above just to hand.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP ALBUMS.—The attention of Collectors of Photographs is invited to an elegant and useful assortment of the above, lately received, at prices varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, NATIVE COSTUMES, Rs. 10 PER DOZEN.—The undersigned have just received from W. Saché a large number of the above, taken in Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS of VARIOUS PARTS of INDIA.

By Bourne and Shepherd.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, and Co. are Agents in Bombay for Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, and always have an extensive collection of their beautiful Photographs on hand: for the convenience of purchasers, a set of these Photographs has been mounted in a series of six Albums, each Photograph being numbered and named, so that selection may be made with the greatest facility. The pictures are Rs. 4 each, but an allowance is made on selecting a number to the amount of Rs. 100.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE NEW SERIES OF BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHS, by W. SACHE, is now available.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHS OF BOMBAY AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD, by W. Saché, are now available, and comprise a variety of Views, in the City and Island of Bombay, Bassein, Aurungabad, Tinal Ghauts, the Caves of Ajuntz, Ellora, and Elephanta. Each Photograph measures 12 by 10 inches. Price Re. 2-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS. Just unpacked, a further supply of these charming pictures, at very moderate prices.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—Just received, full-bound in morocco leather, gilt edged, containing 50 leaves of card board—

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BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ½lb., ¼ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

JOHN MOIR and SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,
Supply, of the finest quality,
Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues Cheese, Bolognas and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.

Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

On THURSDAY, 7th April, A GRAND EVENING CONCERT will be given by Professor G. INZOLI, assisted by several Distinguished Amateurs of Bombay.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 5. | Unreserved Seats.....Rs. 3.
Doors open at 8-30 P.M; Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.
Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

1. Duet for two Pianofortes, Grand Concerto—"Don Giovanni" ..... Mozart.
2. Vocal Duet, Tenor et Barton, from "Lucia di Lammermoor" ..... Donizetti.
3. Pianoforte Duet, Fugue, (in D Major) ..... Bach.
4. Grand Air du D'Africaine ..... Meyerbeer.
5. Il Bacio, Sulle labbra ..... Arditi.
6. Vocal Duet, Contralto and Tenor, Si la Stanchezza from "Trovatore" ..... Verdi.

Part II.

1. Pianoforte Solo, Andante e Variazioni, "Elesd' Amore" ..... Thalberg.
2. La Chanson du Printemps ..... Gounod.
3. Clarinette Solo.
4. "Welcome, thou tranquil Shelter," from "Favorita" ..... Donizetti.
5. Vocal Duet, Soprano and Barton, from "Barbiere di Siviglia" ..... Rossini.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at his Office at Mazagon, up to noon on FRIDAY the 8th of April, for the Execution by Contract of ORDINARY REPAIRS to BARRACKS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS at Colaba and on Butcher's Island, Cross Island, Mazagon, Pow Fort and Malabar Point for the Season 1870-71.

The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

The Survey Reports and Estimates of the above Repairs can be seen, and all further particulars relating to this Contract may be learnt, on personal application, during Office hours, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, at the Office of

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Bombay Defences.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for the EASTER HOLIDAYS, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
L. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition addressed to the Secretary, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings—

To consider the subject of the despatch of the English Mails on Sunday Mornings.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce Office, 4th April 1870.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 11th day of April 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider—

1. Reply of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Address of the Bench of Justices.
2. Bill No. 1 of 1870.—A Bill to enable Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to purchase all the Municipal Fund to Educational and other Public Purposes.
3. Bill No. 3 of 1870.—A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
4. Petition from certain residents of the western side of the Malabar Hill, complaining of the absence of Gas Lamps there and of the bad state of the Road.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd April 1870.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Board of Directors :
F. F. WYMAN, Esq., Chairman.
R. BLECHYNDEN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

H. ANDREWS, Esq. | JAMES HILL, Esq
Capt. J. G. BREYNING. | R. S. STAUNTON, Esq.
A. E. HARRIS, Esq. | Capt. W. H. LAWLESS.

P. B. ROGERS, Esq.

Medical Referee :
Dr. C. T. O. WOODFORD,

Hours from 11 A.M. to 12 noon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

This Fund has been established on principles similar to those of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, the only difference being, that its benefits will extend to all classes of the community instead of being confined to one. The Tables adopted and, to a great extent, the Rules and Bye-Laws have been adopted, as Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. At a GENERAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS, held on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1870, at which the Rules and Bye-Laws were adopted, it was resolved, that as 100 names had already been enrolled, the Fund should at once commence business. The Secretaries are now, therefore, prepared to receive applications, and to furnish the necessary forms. The following Tables will show the amounts payable on the maximum pension, viz., for a widow Rs. 100, and for a child Rs. 50, per mensem. Should a smaller amount of pension be required, a proportionately less amount will have to be paid. Fuller particulars can be obtained at the office of the Fund.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ABBREVIATED FROM TABLE A 1C, UNCOVENANTED FUND TABLE.

Table showing the Monthly Payments required to

MERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm without any change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,580
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphi'st'ne Land	1,045
10,800	1,000	65%	11-14	Do. New	670
5,000	250	all	Nil	Frere Land & Fire Co. Ld	180
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,045
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	280

CALCUTTA.—31ST MARCH, 1870.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities:—

4 per cents, at Rs. 94-13, 94-13 and 94-14 or 5-4 to 5-2 discount, and small pieces at 2 to 4 annas higher.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 106-14.

—In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, a few at Rs. 1,290, and a great number, at Rs. 1,300.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 4.

Perkins, Lieutenant, 1/21st Fusiliers, on duty, from Bangalore.

Lloyd, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Beypore.

Whittaker, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deolalee.

Carleton, Captain, 1/21st Fusiliers, on duty, from Beypore.

Peyton, Captain, 100th Light Infantry, on medical certificate, from Umballa.

Bamfield, Captain 1/11th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Chonar Gwalior.

Turner, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th Punjab Infantry, on furlough, from Jhelum,

Paul, Lieutenant, 3rd B. Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Dinapore.

Everett, Captain, 79th Highlanders, on leave, from ——.

Bracken, Major, 2nd Sikh Infantry, on furlough, from England.

Cox, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.

Thoyts, Major, 24th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Hudson, Major, 21st Punjab N. I., on furlough, from England.

MacLeod, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st Hussars, on leave, from England.

Hill, Major, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Gwalior.

Galloway, Captain, 2nd Belooch Regiment, on leave, from England.

Lane, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick leave, from Bangalore.

Miller, Captain, Central India Horse, on leave, from Goonah.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 4.

Currie, Lieut, 1st Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Deesa.

Lumsdaine, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.

Vandeleur, Captain, 5th Lancers, on duty, to Sealcote,

Josselyn, Captain, 98th Regiment, on duty, to Dum Dum.

Hudson, Major, 21st Punjab N. I., to rejoin, to Mecan Meer.

Banks, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th April, 1870.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 419 of the 8th May 1869, white clothing may be worn by the officers of this district from this date.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By the General Officer Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 2nd April, 1870.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

Staff—Brigadier General Addison, C B, from 5th April to 4th June 1870, on privilege leave.

3rd Light Cavalry—Colonel Loch, for sixty days, from date of departure.

4-6 F. A—Lieutenant Colonel Williams, for sixty days, from date of departure.

6-6 R A—Lieutenant Walford, for sixty days, from date of departure.

6-6 R A—Captain Sir John Campbell, Bart, for sixty days, from date of departure.

Detachment 1-7th Regt—Lieutenant Roberts, for sixty days, from 4th April 1870, on privilege leave.

1-2nd Queen's—Lieutenant Adams, for sixty days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Adams' leave is not to be taken advantage of until after the inspection of his regiment.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Indian Troops, Assistant Surgeon Colson, General Duty, Poona, is directed to receive medical charge of the 23rd Regiment N. I., during the indisposition of Surgeon Major Harris.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort Saint George Gazette*, March 29.)

Mr. H. S. Thomas, acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. J. B. Jones, Assistant Collector of North Arcot, three months privilege leave.

Mr. G. D. Irving, Assistant Collector of Madras District, for eighteen months, to proceed to Europe.

Captain W. S. McLeod, Superintendent of the Central Jail at Vellore, privilege leave for three months.

Mr. G. A. Ballard, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, for nine months.

Mr. William Thomas Blair, to be Secretary to the Board of Revenue, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, during the employment of Mr. Dalyell on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Atholl MacGregor, to be Collector and Magistrate of Malabar.

Mr. James Grove, to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. W. T. Blair on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Alexander McCallum Webster, to officiate as Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, during the absence of Mr. Thomas on leave, or until further orders, to join forthwith.

Mr. Henry William Welleseley, to act as Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and Protector of Emigrants, during the absence of Mr. J. H. Blair on leave or until further orders, without prejudice to his appointment as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

Mr. J. C. Winscom, to be Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury at Coimbatore—to take effect from 1st April next.

Captain Alleyne Fitzherbert Fenton Bloomfield is transferred as Superintendent from the Central Jail at Rajahmundry, to the Central Jail at Salem.

Assistant Surgeon John Bilderbeck is transferred as Superintendent from the Central Jail at Salem, to the Central Jail at Rajahmundry.

Lieutenant Wyndham Hughes Hallett, R. A., to officiate as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Rajahmundry, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Belderbeck on leave, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Major Frederick Fletcher Acting Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Madura, to be Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Madura, from the 23rd instant, vice Assistant Surgeon Murray.

Surgeon-Major John George Gibbs, to act as Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail at Mangalore, until further orders, without prejudice to his military duties—to have effect from the 15th instant.

Mr. James Innes Minchin to act as Resident in Travancore and Cochin, during the absence of Mr. G. A. Ballard on leave, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon John Murray, M.D., Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Madura, and officiating Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Madras, to be Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, from the 28th instant, vice Surgeon Bidie.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major L. H. Ieacke, of the Staff Corps, on furlough (medical certificate) is permitted to proceed to Europe for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Colonel George Bucknell Shakespear, of the Royal Artillery, to be a Brigadier-General of the 1st class.

Surgeon George Balir, M.B., officiating Secretary, to be Secretary to the Inspector-General Indian Medical Department, with effect from the 28th March 1870, vice Dr. Cornish.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

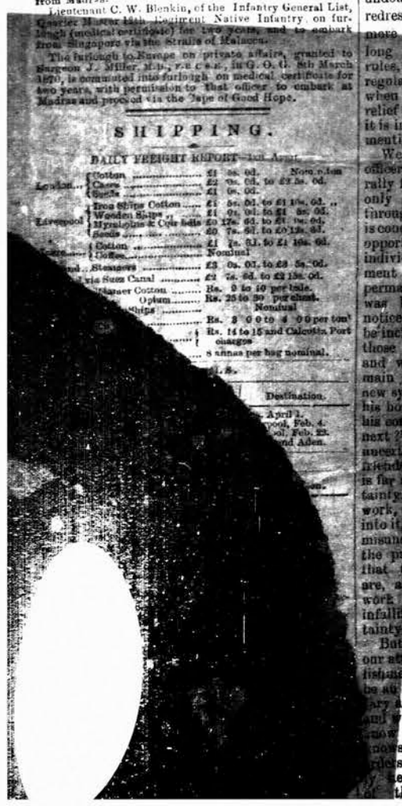
Colonel E. W. Boudier, of the Staff Corps, Commandant 38th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Baldock, of the Staff Corps, Staff Officer and Superintendent of D tails, Fort St. George, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant C. W. Blenkin, of the Infantry General List, Quartermaster 14th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Singapore via the Straits of Malacca.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs, granted to Surgeon J. Miller, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., in G. O. C. 8th March 1870, is commuted into furlough on medical certificate for two years, with permission to that officer to embark at Madras and proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.



DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1st August.

Cotton ..... £1 8s. 0d. to ..... Nominal
Liverpool ... Corn ..... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
Coals ..... £1 6s. 0d. to .....
Iron Screw Cotton ..... £1 5s. 0d. to £1 7½. 0d.
Wooden Screw ..... £1 0s. 0d. to £1 2s. 0d.
Hydraulics & Cole Mills £1 17s. 6d. to £1 19s. 0d.
Sundry ..... £0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Cotton ..... £1 7s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
Coffee ..... Nominal
London ... Steamers ..... £3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Suez Steam Canal ..... £1 2s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
Passenger Conveyance ..... Rs. 9 to 10 per head.
Opium ..... Rs. 2550 per chest.
Ships ..... Nominal
Rice ..... Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Wheat ..... Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Sugar ..... 8 annas per bag Nominal.

Destination.

April 2.
Wood, Feb. 4.
Feb. 23
and Aden.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and t moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The USUAL CHORAL PRACTICES will continue to be HELD on TUESDAY EVENINGS in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at a quarter past 5 P.M.

ALFRED WAKE,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD of EDUCATION.—The FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the BOARD will be HELD in the bungalow occupied by the Diocesan School, Byculla (close to the Railway Station), on THURSDAY, 7th April 1870, at 5-30 P. M.

The Lord BISHOP OF BOMBAY will preside.

The favour of the attendance of Ladies and Gentlemen interested in the cause of Education is particularly requested.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH TO BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—DEALERS and OTHERS who have not yet SENT in their ACCOUNTS for HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT are requested to DO SO by the 8TH INSTANT.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HUDSON—April 4th, at Belgaum, of a lingering illness, Mrs. Paulina Hudson, aged 68 years, deeply regretted.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

COX—March 20th, at Kurnool, the wife of J H Cox, Esq, M I and C Company, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1870.

THERE are two public questions upon which it is highly desirable that the community of Bombay should express decisive opinions. Do they approve of the change in the departure of the Homeward Mail? Would it not be possible to show that Simla or Calcutta would obtain all the advantages sought by either of two methods—by an acceleration of the mail train which brings the letters and papers from the other side of India to such an extent as would make it arrive in time for the steamer under the old plan; or, by starting the steamer at 8 A.M. on Saturday morning? The present arrangement is an infinite nuisance to Bombay, and there can be no overwhelming reason why the comfort and peace of mind of a whole community should be so vexatiously destroyed. It may be hoped that the Chamber of Commerce will speak plainly. Of course if the business community likes to be under the harrow, there is no more to be said.

The second question is far more important. Does the community of Bombay like the nefarious Income tax? Are they lovers of this exceptional mode of confiscating salaries and profits? Is there among them public spirit enough to record at least a vigorous protest against a scheme which selects particular persons, who can be "got at" for special taxation? Are they aware that a Government, which is bold enough to mulct them and to reduce covertly the salaries of its own servants, *dares* not or, at least, *does* not tax the incomes of native *military* officers, while it lays hands on the salaries of native *civil* servants without remorse, and we suppose without fear? What are we to think of a Government which specially taxes the mamlatdar and the carcoon, and is afraid to meddle with the Sonbadar and the Jemadar? Of course, as we said before, if Bombay *likes* the operation of shearing, there is nothing to be said; but as we have only heard in private, one opinion upon the injustice of this exaction, we think that the private feeling should have public expression. Why not hold a meeting and send in a memorial to the Viceroy in Council, as a *first* step?

WE wonder whether the members of the Medical Branch of the Army are to be congratulated or not on the impending change in their prospects. It is something more than rumour now, which declares that doctors for the future are to form a body elect of themselves; that they are no longer to be posted permanently to corps, but merely attached. The reasons given, as far as we have at present heard, for this step are, that reliefs will be more easily carried out, and that certain individuals will be unable to pass away their time pleasantly at home, while their comrades are working out an extra tour in our colonies. The last reason, as we understand it, would appear only to apply to the Staff Surgeons, as regiments would of course take their own medical men with them, and very few corps now escape their tour of foreign service. On the Staff, however, a doctor certainly runs a chance of an extra dose of duty out of England. The numbers of these appointments are necessarily limited, and the roster is often exhausted before the unfortunate exiles have returned—still the demand must be met, and it often happens that an Assistant-Surgeon re-embarks for India or the Colonies a very short time after his disembarkation, and that, simply because he has the ill fortune to be a Staff man. This is undoubtedly a hardship, and, as such, calls for redress. Like most army difficulties the evil is more easily pointed out than remedied. So long as we have men under the same rules, and they can be moved in some regular rotation, no confusion need arise—but when two sets, Staff and Regimental, exist, their relief is not so easy; in fact, we might almost say it is impossible. The remedy proposed we have mentioned above.

We presume that nobody will deny that an officer permanently posted to a regiment naturally feels more interest in it than he would if only attached, and that this feeling exists throughout all ranks. So far as a medical officer is concerned he would have more, and far better opportunities of studying the constitutions of the individuals and the general health of the regiment confided to his care if he were permanently with it, than if he felt he was liable to be removed at a moment's notice. His social comfort would, moreover, be increased as he would be well acquainted with those into whose companionship he was thrown, and with whom he would, in all probability, remain for a long course of years; but under the new system this state of affairs will disappear, his home will no longer be with the regiment, his constant thought will be, "Where shall I go next?" He will feel that any stay for him is uncertain, and in consequence not only will his friendships be merely passing shadows, but what is far more important, the same feeling of uncertainty will, in spite of himself, pervade all his work, and his full power will not be thrown into it, because it cannot be. We do not wish to be misunderstood; we do not mean to reflect on the profession; we merely wish to point out that they are no more than mortals as we are, and that the same influences which would work for evil on others similarly placed will infallibly do so on them. Interest and uncertainty cannot go hand in hand.

But still another objection forces itself upon our attention. What about the Hospital establishments? Their condition will certainly not be an enviable one. No sooner will the apothecary and attendants get accustomed to the ways and working of one doctor than, for all they know to the contrary, another Pharoah who knows not Joseph may arise, upset all former rules and decrees, and establish an entire new system. In short, the whole time of the establishment will be taken up in learning and forgetting system after system, until they are utterly unable to distinguish one from the other. Any office, however regularly worked, shows bad signs on a change of its head, and many changes would materially diminish the general efficiency, how much worse then will the case be when the head represents the surgeon of a regiment, whose duties are so many and onerous? It has, we presume, never entered the heads of the originators of this scheme to ascertain what commanding officers of regiments think of the new proposition, but it seems to us that those who are responsible for the state of their regiments as a whole, will not be best pleased at the continued change of one of their principal working men. These changes, it is true, may not be so very frequent, but any one who has taken the trouble to remark how Staff Assistant Surgeons are knocked about at a moment's notice, in India especially, will find it hard to believe that when all become staff, the moves will be few. Again, this new system gives another loophole to "work interest," and we anticipate from its introduction a general rush, and application for the favourite stations. Truly, the P. M. O. will be a great man in those days.

Apart from all other considerations however, and allowing that some remedy for a crying evil was necessary, at all events as far as the Staff Assistant Surgeons were concerned, we are not prepared to admit that the best cure will be attempted by this new ruling. It appears to us a pity that such a large class as the medical branch of the army should not have even one solitary regiment amongst them; they will be dispersed over the length and breadth of our possessions; no mess, no regimental institutions will own them as permanent members, their interest will cease, or will be exerted spasmodically instead of continually and heartily, in the regiments with which they may be serving—they will be always liable to shift about as required, and will, in consequence, experience the many and not small inconveniences of birds of passage. For a married man especially such a state will be expensive and objectionable, for a poor man we might add ruinous also. The advantages are easily summed up in two words, viz, "regular relief." No doubt the certainty of relief at a fixed time goes a great way to soften the asperities of the day, but we doubt if five or six moves in as many years would be looked upon in the same light. That same interest which has kept so many at home for years past can, and will be exerted with, we cannot doubt, the same amount of success as before. Doctors are not so easily procured as to enable the State to say to them, as it does to others, "Sail or sell," and consequently little by little the relief will pass away and difficulties increase until some one else steps in with another remedy. In what light those most concerned regard the coming change it is difficult to say. Some say one thing, some another, some prefer belonging to regiments permanently; others, impatient of military discipline, rejoice at the partial emancipation which the new orders will give them. Undoubtedly, except in matters of pure detail, the doctors will be more their own masters than before, and by men who either dislike, or do not care for the army, this will be considered a great boon.

On the whole, we are not inclined to view the impending change in a favourable light. It seems to us that a warm and hearty interest must be taken in their work by each individual member of the different branches of the army, and we fail to see how efficiency can be secured when such does not exist. It is mere talk to say that an attached man can have the same interest in his work as one who looks forward to years of work with the same body. The conditions will not be the same, and consequently the results must be different. That there are some disadvantages connected with the scheme is evident, for interest, in one shape or another, has already been at work, and we find that the Guards are to have their own doctors. Why this solitary exception should be made we are at a loss to conceive, unless indeed it is a part and parcel of all the proceedings of the authorities with regard to that most favoured brigade. Be it so; we only become more confirmed in our opinion that there are disadvantages and drawbacks connected with the change which the army at large must endure, but which would never do in the Guards, where picked doctors as well as men are so particulary required.

H. M. S. DRYAD, Captain Colomb, left Bombay yesterday for Trincomalee.

THE "Delhi Gazette" reports that a number of persons have been seized at Peshawur as suspected Wahabees.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting on March 31, made no alteration in the Bank's rates for interest or discount.

WE are sorry to find it reported that the Maharajah of Kuppoorthulla, who left Bombay for England on March 26, returns to Bombay in the Golconda—the next mail steamer due—in what it is feared is a dying state,

DURING week ending 23rd ultimo, more or less rain fell in most districts of the Punjab, and harvest prospects have slightly improved. But the rain has come too late to be of much use. Prices have fallen in a few districts.

THE "Englishman" contradicts a report that Mr. Whitley Stokes, the Secretary to the Legislative Council, is an applicant for a seat on the Bench of the Madras High Court. The rumour was "utterly groundless."

THE Bengal Government has received a telegram from Dacca to the effect that Mr. Edgar has had a satisfactory meeting with Sukpilal, one of the chiefs of the Lushais. Sukpilal and all his people have shown a most friendly disposition, and have agreed to all the terms proposed by Mr. Edgar.

MR. T. T. COOPER, the enterprising traveller who has been engaged for the last year or two, first from China and then from this side, in exploring, as far as he found it possible, the Tibet route between India and China, is at present in Bombay. We understand he leaves to-morrow for England, where the Geographical Society is desirous, with his assistance, to organise another expedition.

THE "Pioneer" has the following :—

"Diplomatic arrangements with Russia," writes a correspondent of the "Times," "may for an indefinite period postpone the threatened outburst (of war between Bokhara and Cabul), but it would be a simpler and completer remedy to get rid altogether of the *fons et origo mali*—our alliance with Shere Ali." The idea is characteristic of the British public's sagacity on an Indian topic.

The correspondent of the "Times" whom our contemporary regards as a representative of the stay-at-home British public, was the able Indian civilian, Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie (now no more), whose signature appears at the foot of the letter.

THE working parties of British troops to be employed during the ensuing season on the Hazara and Chumba roads will be composed as follows :—

		single men.
From Nowshera, 104th Foot		100
" Rawul Pindee, from a regiment... ...		150
	Total for Hasara Roads...	250
From Sealkote, 58th Foot		150
" Meean Meer, 85th "		125
" Jullundur, 93rd Highlanders		150
" Mooltan, 109th Foot		100
	Total strength...	525

THE DUKE AT CEYLON.

SUPPOSING the Duke of Edinburgh to have arrived in Colombo on the 31st ultimo as expected, and to have held his *levee* on the 1st, the following is the programme of entertainment for the remainder of the visit. On the 2nd the elephant kraal at Avisavella, where the Duke will remain until the 5th; on the 6th the public ball at Colombo; and on the 7th the visit to Kornegalle, where a second elephant kraal will keep the visitors until the 11th. An illumination and a "Perehera" are fixed for the 12th, and on the 13th there will be a public *levee*.—*Pioneer*.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 11TH MARCH.

THE great sham-fight on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill will, to the general relief, be brought to a close this evening. It has become the custom of the House of Commons to prolong a debate on any great question over four nights; but the opposition to the principle of the Bill is in this case so utterly insignificant that the Ministry would have been justified in demanding a division last Monday. Only a small minority even of the Irish members are such fanatics for fixity of tenure as to wish to reject the compromise offered by Mr. Gladstone's Government; and, with the exception of their proposal (which cannot be listened to) to concede everything to the tenants, every amendment which has been spoken of during the debate can be most suitably discussed in committee. Nor have the speeches in the debate so far been good enough to reconcile one to the delay of the House in getting to work on the clauses of the Bill. As a matter of course there has been a row, but not a very amusing one, among the Irish patriots. Mr. G. H. Moore has, strange to say, had the moderation and good sense to refuse to vote against the second reading, saying that the Bill is an honest one, and grants more than could have been expected from any English ministry. Sir John Gray, on the other hand, makes a bid for popularity with the nationalists by supporting the amendment to throw the Bill out, and taunts the Solicitor-General for Ireland and the O'Donoghue with breaking the pledges they had given to the extreme Tenant Right party. No one, however, knows better than Sir John Gray that Mr. Gladstone's Bill affords the last and only chance of settling the land question in a peaceful way—indeed, he is known to have himself said as much when the Bill was first brought in—and those Irish members have surely chosen the wiser and the manlier part, who, setting aside their private opinions, accept the principle of the Bill, instead of making a cheap and empty show of patriotism to please the irreconcilables of their country. Of the speeches made by English members, those of Sir Roundell Palmer and the Attorney-General have been the most effective. The House is weary of Mr. Horsman's full-mouthed style of eloquence, and the orations of the Conservative leaders have been evidently mere speeches of obligation. It is hoped that Mr. Bernal Osborne will enliven the debate by taking part in it to-night. There will probably be not more than a dozen votes recorded against the second reading.

The Conservatives have been trying to keep up their spirits by the good old plan of eating and drinking well together in the City. It is alleged that at the registration the position of political parties in the City has been reversed, and that the Conservative voters are now in a majority. This is an important victory, no doubt, but not of a kind to rouse people's enthusiasm; and, as Mr. Disraeli was too ill to be present and could only send a manifesto about the duty of registration, and Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Carnarvon discreetly stayed away, a long speech from Mr. Gathorne Hardy was the somewhat dreary "feast of reason and flow of soul" provided for the banqueters of the evening. However, men who have had a good dinner and plenty of good wine are not apt to be censorious, and Mr. Hardy was cheered as vigorously as if he had been a Pitt or Peel. His programme, as laid down in his speech, for the Conservative party, is not liable to the reproach of being too ambitious. Milton's line—"They also serve who only stand and wait"—might serve for the motto of the party under the leadership of the member for Oxford University. Mr Hardy frankly avows that the Conservatives are now only lookers-on; they have no distinctive policy of their own, and their sole mission is to save the Government from being urged on too fast by its own "Left." But Mr. Hardy gave his friends some sound advice. He told them that minorities can do little or nothing in England, and that Government by a minority is a mistake which he would not care to have a hand in repeating. The practical conclusion is that the Conservatives must become a majority in most of the constituencies before Mr. Hardy will return to office. To convert their minority into a majority is, therefore, the task set before the party. Unfortunately, Mr. Hardy does not say how this task can be accomplished. He urges the party to support their own newspapers; but he has no cause to recommend them to fight for unless it be in a vague way "the institutions of the country." In point of fact, the only Conservatism possible in these days must be based on a policy, not of blind resistance, but of conciliation and reform. Mr. Gladstone's Education Bill and his measures for modifying the feudal land laws of England are essentially Conservative measures; the Radicals dislike them as not going far enough. If then Mr. Hardy sees no other course open to him than to follow the lead of the present Prime Minister in opposing the growing force of the Radicals, it is obvious that the mission of himself and his friends, as chiefs of a separate party, is at an end; and that the Conservative party of the future will be formed of a coalition of Whigs and Tories under new leaders.

The "Left," as the *Spectator* calls the Radicals, are bent on a trial of their strength as a party in the House of Commons, and have determined to move an amendment in favour of purely secular education on the second reading of Mr. Forster's Bill. The most conspicuous men among these malcontents are Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Mundella, and Sir C. Dilke, and oddly enough they are backed not only by the secularists, but by large numbers of Non conformists, who believe that Mr. Forster's plan of evading the religious difficulty would make the Church of England supreme on the school boards in all the country districts. They are moved also no doubt by the fear that, if a denominational system is upheld in England, it must also in justice be extended to Ireland, to the great gain of the Roman Catholics, yet this fear should not have much influence, for it is certain that the present National schools in Ireland have not done much for Protestantism. The "godless" schools and colleges may have weakened the devotion of the new generation of Irishmen to their priests, by turning their energies in the direction of Fenianism; but the nominal proportion of Catholics to Protestants in the country remains unchanged, so that, even if the denominational system were introduced, we should have nothing to lose by the change. And, with regard to England, the Dissenters surely underrate their own importance in the great towns, where very few Town Councils could be found willing to organize a system of religious instruction that could offend any man's conscience. Whatever they lost in the country districts, they would make up in the towns. The secularists deprecate the delay of a year which Mr. Forster's Bill interposes; but if they will give way in nothing, it may be ten years before we have any established system of national education. They were fond of quoting Lord Brougham's saying, that he preferred secular education to no education at all; but may not that saying now be reversed? May not good Liberals fairly say to the bigots of unsectarianism, that they would rather have education with a little religion mixed in it than no education at all?

Lord Granville has given way so far to the wishes of the colonists in New Zealand as to insist on bringing away only the colours of the remaining Royal regiment, and such of the men as may be unwilling to settle in the Northern Island. Volunteering to stay in the colony will be encouraged in the regiment by grants of land, and Lord Granville hopes a great number of young and steady soldiers will enter the colonial service and become the nucleus of a valuable military force. It is needless to go over the argument again, but nothing could have been more complete than the Colonial Minister's defence of his own policy, in his vivacious and amusing reply to the petulant attack of Lord Carnarvon.

That wonderful Turk, "Azamat Batuk," who requites English hospitality in quite a civilized fashion, by satirizing society in this country as smartly as many a travelled Englishman has satirized the pashas and people of the East, contributes to last night's *Pall Mall Gazette* the translation of an article in the *Gaulois* on "English morality," *apropos* of the Mordaunt case. If the writer in the *Gaulois* knows as little of English society as he does of English literature, his criticisms are not worth much. Fancy any man who pretends to have read Thackeray's novels contrasting first, the "honest adventures" narrated by Dickens with "the romances of Balzac and George Sand," and then saying—"This story throws quite an unexpected light upon the family life of rich people in England, and we are transported at once a thousand leagues from the romances of *Thackeray* and Dickens. Read this process; you will swim in Balzac." It is notorious that Thackeray formed his style on Balzac; and, after what he wrote about the private life of such men as the Marquis of Steyne, the Earl of Crabs, and Sir Pitt Crawley, it is simply amazing that any one should accuse him of veiling the follies or vices of the rich. There is this also to be said, that Dickens is essentially a middle-class novelist, as Mr. Cobden was (in Mr. Disraeli's phrase) a middle-class politician. He describes the every-day life and *bourgeois* manners and customs of the great mass of obscure Englishmen and Englishwomen, who form the working strength of the nation; the "great world" lies beyond him. Thackeray, on the other hand, is a painter of scenes of high life above and below stairs; the middle-class, which is most distinctively English, he never understood or cared about. But the "upper ten thousand" and their imitators form a class which is thoroughly cosmopolitan in its tastes and morality. Fashionable society in all the European capitals is very much alike, and national peculiarities have little or no modifying influence upon it. The class to which Lady Mordaunt belongs circulates from London to Paris, Baden, Scotland, Brighton and Rome, and is at home everywhere. The men and women belonging to it are differentiated from the rest of the population as much as if they were a separate caste. One may judge of their ways from what they candidly tell us about themselves—not (of course from Lady Mordaunt's revelations, but from the coolness with which some of the witnesses who were unquestionably sane talked of the offence laid to the lady's charge. One witness spoke of Lord Desart's book as if it contained a true description of aristocratic morals, yet in that book the author says he can't make out why it is more young ladies of title don't run away with their footmen; he supposes it is because the footmen won't have them. But it would be grossly unfair to take such descriptions as true of English society generally. The "honest young men," and "honest young girls," of Dickens' books are plentiful enough yet in this country. To be sure, Azamat Batuk tells some queer story about his "friend Miss Lucy" which would lead one to suppose the young girls of the middle class have very free-and-easy notions about morality now-a-days; but though the Turk is a very clever gentleman, I doubt if he knows all the wiles of ladies of pleasure in London, and, on inquiry, it might turn out that his "Miss Lucy" had seen a good deal more of the world than he imagined.

Lord Napier's examination before the Abyssinian Committee was concluded on Tuesday; but I believe his Lordship will not now be able to start for India till next mail. He had a very difficult part to play before the Committee, for he had to shape his replies very cautiously in order to avoid the snares laid for him by Liberal members on one side and Conservatives on the other to commit him to opinions savouring of partizanship. He said, once, deprecatingly, when the Chairman remarked that he would like to put a fresh question on some reply that had been "put into his Lordship's mouth" by Colonel Bartlet—"I hope you will pardon me for saying that attempts are made to put a good many answers into my mouth. I try to escape accepting them as much as possible, but it is not very easy." Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir John Hay, and Mr. Eastwick keep watch for the late Ministry, while Mr. Candlish and Captain Beaumont do the work for the Liberals. Just at the end of the sitting on Tuesday, Mr. Candlish made a last skilful effort to extract from Lord Napier a censure on the proceedings of the late Government. He put it, he said, as a "hypothetical question," whether, if all the expenditure that took place in Abyssinia was, as Lord Napier contended, just and necessary, the low estimate presented by Sir S. Northcote to Parliament could possibly have been drawn up with proper care and consideration. Sir John Hay, who was just leaving the room, came back at once to his seat, and urged that this was not a question that should be put to the witness. Mr. Candlish persisted, and tried to put the question in a slightly altered form; but Sir John, with his pleasant smile, moved that the room be cleared; and when we were re-admitted, it appeared that the Chairman had been overruled, for nothing more was heard of the question in dispute. Sir Stafford Northcote, on the other hand, forced Lord Napier, by his cross-examination, to make an admission somewhat damaging to the credit of the late Ministry. Not satisfied with the Commander in-chief's general statement that he had not given his attention to the estimates at the time, and that now, after the result, any opinion he could express about them must be valueless, Sir Stafford insisted that his Lordship should look over the first estimate presented to Parliament (for £3,000,000, I think, as the whole cost of the war), and say whether any head of expenditure that ought to have been included was omitted. This Lord Napier at last reluctantly consented to do, and he then said that, if he had prepared the estimate, as an engineer, he should have left "a large margin for contingencies." This criticism exactly hits the weak point of Sir Stafford's conduct. He was far too sanguine and self-confident, and needlessly committed himself before the House of Commons, at the beginning of the war, to precise statements which were afterwards shown to be ludicrously incorrect. I should add that Lord Napier wound up his evidence with a spirited vindication of the public spirit of all concerned in the expedition, and a protest against the meanness of the present inquiry. Colonel Wilkins and Colonel Holland were present on Tuesday, and are the next witnesses to be examined.

Colonel Wilkins's book, *Reconnoitring in Abyssinia*, is out this week, and a copy is forwarded to you by to day's mail. The book has been looked for with some curiosity, because it was supposed that Colonel Wilkins would reply to some of Captain Hozier's criticisms on the conduct of the Pioneer Force. For instance, Captain Hozier asserts that the suggestion to develope the local resources of the country was not attended to by the officers sent forward "till after much valuable time had been wasted;" and, again, describing the energetic measures Sir C. Stavely had to take to restore order at Zulla on his arrival, he says—"Sir Charles found matters in an unsatisfactory state. There was no guiding hand at the port of disembarkation. All the superior officers had remained in the mountains; the result of the faulty organizations of the transport train was evident; from want of discipline and superintendence animals were lost, strayed or stolen, while those that remained were starved from want of food or dying from want of water." But Colonel Wilkins carefully avoids anything in the shape of controversy; his only object in publishing, he says in his preface, being to fill up a gap in the history of the expedition by describing exactly what the Reconnoitring Force did. It may be doubted whether so big a book was wanted for this purpose. Strictly speaking, the narrative of the reconnoitring only fills five of the ten chapters into which the book is divided. One chapter is devoted to the voyage of the Euphrates from Bombay to Zulla, and contains with other gossip the old story about the way the English resident at Aden overreached the Frenchman who came to take possession of Perim. The earlier chapters are filled with yet a new account of all the wearisome transactions that caused the British Government to determine on sending an expedition to Abyssinia; and in the last chapter there are some long extracts from Mr. Plowden's papers in the Blue Book published two years ago. A brief, concise narrative of the work done by the Reconnoitring Force would have been useful for professional men; and Colonel Wilkins has made a mistake in supposing general readers take such an interest in the matter as to care to buy a book of this kind. Life is short, and it is possible to hear too much even about Abyssinia. Colonel Wilkins's remarks about the Land Transport Train are too long to be quoted here; but you will see he asserts, what was indeed admitted by Lord Napier himself before the Committee, that the Indian organization would have done very well, if men could have been got from India. That the men were not forthcoming in India was not, Lord Napier said, the fault of the Bombay Government, which tried in vain to get men from Madras. The consequence was, the muleteers who actually went to Zulla were the sweepings of all nations, whom hardly any discipline short of the gallows could control. J. M. M.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 2nd April, compared with the statement issued on the 26th March :—

LIABILITIES.	26th Mar.	2nd April.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ..... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	1,20,23,548	1,23,43,980
Deposits at Head Office	2,20,22,571	1,84,56,373
Deposits at Branches	15,49,074	15,90,117
Bank Post Bills outstanding	18,72,377	14,22,023
Reserve	2,02 5,6	2,02,326
Undrawn Cash Credits	5,87,028	6,79,347
Rs.	4,43,47,535	4,07,86,600
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	29,63,998	25,23,587
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	12,76,789	9,77,599
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	28,46,153	25,80,492
Bills Discounted & purchased at do. ...	99,37,548	94,13,000
Dead Stock 4,72,974		
Less written off 20,000	4,52,974	4,52,974
Stamps	5,332	6,029
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	12,62,017	10,39,767
Overdrafts	37,101	2,902
Government Reserve, Cash	80,25,548	88,43,380
Cash and Currency

A TRAIN RUN INTO AT BOREE BUNDER STATION.

On Sunday afternoon, as the passengers were getting into the 2-30 train for Poona, the train was run into by an engine going at the rate of ten or eleven miles an hour. The shock was severe, and several passengers were shaken, but no serious injuries were received. This probably is in great measure due to the fact that only a few passengers had taken their seats when the collision occurred, otherwise the results might have been more serious. Mr. and Mrs. Pryce were in the train when the engine ran into it, but we are glad to know that they suffered no injury. The violence of the concussion knocked the fourteen carriages of which the train consisted back on to the buffer posts at the end of the line, which were broken, and smashed in the end of the stationmaster's office, which is close to the buffer posts. The stationmaster was not then in his office; the only occupant was a sepoy, who jumped on to a box at the further end. The sepoy, however, had a narrow escape, for the office is only about six feet broad, and had the train been forced three or four feet further along, he would in all probability have lost his life. The damage done to the carriages was not great. After the accident, another train was made up without delay, and started shortly afterwards. The driver of the engine, named William Barty Wilson, but who is generally know by the name of Barty, not Wilson, was brought before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, yesterday afternoon, at the Fort Police Court; and the circumstances connected with the accident will be found stated in detail in the opening speech of Mr. Cleveland, and in the evidence given by the different witnesses.

On the prisoner being brought forward and charged with having acted in the discharge of his duty in a negligent manner so as to endanger life and property. He pleaded guilty.

Mr. Cleveland, who appeared on behalf of the Railway Company, said the circumstances were these:—A train was made up at the Boree Bunder station yesterday afternoon, and was to leave for Poona at half-past two o'clock. A few of the passengers had taken their seats, but the third-class passengers and many others had not got into the carriages. The prisoner was the driver of the engine which had been deputed to take the train to Poona. He had been shunting between Dadur and Byculla, and brought his engine up thence to Boree Bunder Station to take charge of the train. According to the regulations of the Company he should have proceeded past the facing points to Boree Bunder at not more than five miles an hour, instead of which came up, as would appear from the evidence given by the witnesses, at the rate of twenty-five to thirty miles an hour. He believed the driver tried to pull up, but could not do so in time, and his engine struck one of the carriages and more or less damaged the whole of the train, which consisted of fourteen carriages. At the end of the line was a buffer stop, which was in front of the stationmaster's office. The carriages were forced along with such violence that they tore up the buffer stop, broke the rail in front of the stationmaster's office, and the brake then ran up the posts and nearly into the stationmaster's office. Most probably if the stationmaster had been in his office he would have been very seriously hurt. The damage done to the carriages was roughly estimated at several thousand rupees. A lady and gentleman were in the train when the collision occurred, and they had a very narrow escape from being seriously injured. It was impossible to say what the consequences might have been if the train had been filled up with passengers. The Railway Company were desirous of having the driver, who had evidently been guilty of negligence, made an example of, and that the public might see it. If the Magistrate would summarily dispose of the case, the Company would be very glad, rather than it should go to the High Court.

The Magistrate then asked the prisoner if he desired that the case should be disposed of by him, instead of being committed to the High Court; and prisoner expressed a wish that the case should be gone on with now.

The following witnesses were then called:—

Framjee Dorabjee, examined by Mr. Cleveland—I am platform inspector at Boree Bunder station and I was on the platform a little before half-past 2 o'clock yesterday. The carriages were waiting at the platform. Only four or five passengers had taken their seats. Third class passengers had not taken their seats. I know the accused. I saw him coming in with his engine, No. 203. I first caught sight of it by the water tank. He was coming about 20 miles an hour. I spoke loudly to the passengers and porters to stand aside, to keep them on their guard. The engine dashed into the train. The train consisted of 14 vehicles. The engine came into the station at a rapid rate, struck the carriages, which went up against the buffer stop, and carried the broken rails and pieces into the stationmaster's office. The floor of the stationmaster's office was torn up. When first I saw the engine it was about fifty yards from the carriages. I saw the fireman. He was putting his brake on hard. After the accident I examined the engine and tender and found that the brake was on. I never saw a train or engine pass the water tank so fast before,—the usual speed is about four miles an hour.

Henry Shea—Yesterday I was acting yard inspector at Boree Bunder. I was upon the signal box over the wooden bridge, 336 yards from the platform, when the accident occurred. The engine approached at about 25 or 30 miles an hour. I heard the concussion. Engines usually pass the bridge at about 4 or 5 miles an hour. From the position I was in I could not see the men on the engine. There are four sets of facing points between the platform and the bridge I was on. The engine passed these points at 25 to 30 miles an hour.

By accused—I did not turn you on to the down line and then on to the up line. The engine went on the main line straight up to the train.

Mr. Penson said that had the train been put off by the facing points from the main line to the down line, and then back again to the main line, it would rather have helped the engine-driver in stopping. The driver had said it was owing to the sharp twitch the train got on being turned on to the side line that the tallow can fell down, and that instead, of going on with his work and reversing, he stooped to pick up his tallow can and tried to reverse, but then found it too late.

Thomas Murray, fireman—I was fireman on the engine yesterday which met with the accident at the station. Mr. Barty was my driver. We had been shunting for two or three hours between Byculla and Dadur. My driver told me that about two o'clock we were to be at Byculla to take the train. When the other engine came to relieve us the driver of it said it was 20 minutes past two. Mr. Barty's watch had stopped. Mr. Barty told me to unhook the engine from the waggons, and I did so. We started from Parel and came towards Byculla. We went slowly at first; and then as quick as we possibly could to make up time. We passed through Byculla station very fast, at about 25 to 30 miles an hour. I saw the engine turner, with his hands up. My brake was hard on, and the sparks were flying from it, as the people who were at the station can tell. Steam was shut off before the engine reached Byculla Bridge, but she had so much "way" that she would not stop. I told Mr. Barty that he was going rather quick through the station, but he said he ought to be at Boree Bunder station, and that he would stop when he got there.

Mr. Connon—Was Mr. Barty sober?

Witness—Yes.

Examination continued—I took off my brake on passing Mazagon bridge. My driver told me to do so, because all the line was clear. At the wooden bridge where the signal box is we were going at between 30 to 35 miles an hour; and before I came to the bridge I put my brake hard on. The driver did not tell me to do so, but I saw we were going rather fast. The tallow can fell, and when he took it up he reversed his engine, but it was too late. I should fancy the engine was going at about 10 or 11 miles an hour when she struck the train. I had had no quarrel with Mr. Barty. I had only that morning joined that engine. We passed through the facing points at Boree Bunder at between 25 to 30 miles an hour. The engine was all right. (Q.) Do you think Barty's going at such a pace was wilful? (A.) I would not say it was wilful, but I say it was rash. (Q.) It might have been a very serious accident? (A.) It might, because some of the passengers were in the train. She moved about five or six feet after the concussion, then jumped a little, and then remained stationary. When we came through the wooden bridge we went straight on the main line. It was by the speed at which the engine was going causing it to jump that the tallow can was knocked down. If the engine had not been going at such a rapid rate the can would not have moved at all.

Mr. Cleveland—The prisoner tries to make out that it was by his trying to save the tallow kettle that he got into the train, while the fact is that it was in consequence of his driving so rapidly that the can fell down.

Witness—He tried to save the tallow from being lost. He did not take two moments, but the engine was going at such a rate that she was into the train before he had a chance of getting it back again.

By the Magistrate—I never saw Mr. Barty drunk all the time I was in Byculla, but I have heard rumours about him.

The Magistrate—I cannot hear anything about rumour.

Mr. Benjamin Robinson, locomotive foreman, said the rule of the station was that engines should come in at four miles an hour. He examined the engine after the accident, and found that it was in perfect order. The regulator was closed. The brake was screwed tight on. The motion of the engine was reversed.

This finished the evidence for the prosecution. No witnesses were called by the prisoner.

Mr. Penson, in reply to Mr. Connon, said the pay of an engine-driver was from Rs. 180 to Rs. 200 a month That was the pay for seven hours' work a day, but it was a common thing for drivers to double that amount in a month by overtime. Drivers had been known to make as much as Rs. 600 a month, but that did not occur now.

The Magistrate asked the prisoner whether he wished to say anything in his defence.

Prisoner said—I have a wife and five children in England, and I hope you will be lenient. It is the first time in all my life that I have been before a magistrate.

The Magistrate—There is nothing so far as I know against you up to this time, but driving into a station where there is a long train with passengers, as you might expect and must have expected, with the chance of killing men, women, and children——

The Prisoner—I thought the engine would have pulled up, sir. She was a bigger-wheeled engine than I was aware of, and I did not think she would go so far.

The Magistrate—But the charge is for negligence. I acquit you of any criminal intention, but still you did a negligent act to the danger of human life, and it was a mercy more than anything else that no one was killed.

The Prisoner—I hope you will let me off with a fine, sir. I shall be much obliged to you if you will.

The Magistrate—Well, there is Rs. 6,000 of damage done to the Railway Company; will you pay that? That is alleged though it is not given in evidence, an I am sure there is no wish to exaggerate; but what you have done is very serious, you must be aware.

Prisoner—Yes, sir, and I am very sorry it occured I assure you.

The Magistrate—I suppose you have lost your situation, but you are liable to a long term of imprisonment. I am very unwilling to subject you to any disgrace, but engine-drivers must know that they have a responsibility that cannot be avoided without punishment, and I therefore feel constrained to sentence you to one month's imprisonment. I shall not make it at all degrading; it will be one month's simple imprisonment, and in sentencing you to that I am doing the least I owe to the public, and I do it to show to the other engine-drivers that they must be careful, because life and property cannot be trifled with in this way. I daresay the company will hereafter take into consideration your good character, and may do something for you; I shall be very glad if they do, but I should be wanting in my duty to the public if I did not sentence you to this term of imprisonment. I do it with regret, but as I say it will not be with indignity, you will not be subjected to hard labour in prison.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF KUTCH.

His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maha Rao Shree Pragmalji Bahadur of Kutch left Bombay early yesterday morning for Kutch, by the s. s. Dacca. A company of the 22nd regiment were present at Apollo Bander as a guard of honour as His Highness embarked, and his departure was saluted by seventeen guns.

On Saturday afternoon, a public meeting of the Kutchee inhabitants of Bombay was held in the Town Hall for the purpose of presenting an address to H. H. the Rao. The hall was crowded by Bhattias, Lowanas, Khojas, Banyans, Memons, &c.; and besides the Kutchee population, there was a fair attendance of Hindus, Parsees, Mussulmans, &c., who did not claim to be H. M.'s subjects. We can only give here a few of the most prominent names of those present on the occasion. They were Messrs. Kessowji Naik, Hurbum Nursey, Dwarkadas Vussonji, Lukhmidas Khimji, Kursondas Nensey, Dayal Ruttonsey, Vurdhman Poonsey, Bhau Daji, Dossabhai Framji Kuraka, Dadaba Pandurang, Atmaram Pandurang, Mathooradas Lowji, Javerilal Umiashankar, Khatao Mukonji, Nursey Kessowji, Kursondas Vullubhdas, Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, Jayraj Peerbhoy Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey Hunsraj Kurrumsey, Haji Ismail Haji Habib, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Gokuldas Madhowji, &c.

About a quarter past four o'clock, His Highness the Rao, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Y. Shortt, Political Agent of Kutch, and a retinue of sowars, forming His Highness's body guard, arrived at the western entrance of the Town Hall, where Mr. Kessowji Naik, Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonji, and other members of the Reception Committee, were present to receive the Rao. His Highness having taken his seat on the raised platform amidst the loud cheers of the assembled multitude, Mr. Kessowji Naik was, on the motion of Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonji, seconded by Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, called to preside. The chairman, after briefly explaining the object of the meeting, called upon Mr. Kursondas Nensey to read the address, of which the following is the English version:—

To His Highness Maharajadhiraji Mirza Maha Rao Shree Pragmalji, Bahadur, of Kutch.

May it please your Highness,—On behalf of the Kutchee population of Bombay, we the undersigned beg the favour of your Highness' kind acceptance of this humble expression of our esteem and regard.

Your Highness' visit to this metropolis, undertaken at much personal inconvenience, is an object of the highest interest to natives of Kutch in Bombay—an interest lovingly and affectionately evinced, though perhaps but feebly expressed in the presence of your Highness.

It is since several hundred years that the people of Kutch, by their intercourse by sea and land, have established commercial relations with Arabia, Persia, Beloochistan, the Malayan Coast, Java, Batavia, and Africa, &c. It is, however, to be remarked that the love they bear towards their native land has never been effaced from their hearts, and that having left their country for the purposes of commerce, they have never permanently settled in a foreign country, but have always looked back in due course of time to the land of their birth as their resting-place—a circumstance due to the well-known benign influence of your ancestors' and your Highness's administration, which draws them home from the most distant places of sojourn.

Your Highness' father, the late Rao Desulji, died in 1860, after an able administration extending over a period of twenty-five years. It is eleven years from that period, when the reins of government passed into your Highness' hands. During that short space of time Kutch has witnessed many important measures affecting the welfare and happiness of her people, for which great credit is due to your Highness; and though this is not the place for us to sufficiently admire them, yet we cannot suppress the feelings of our heart in alluding to them.

That horrible crime of female infanticide, which once obtained among the Jareja Rajpoots of Kutch, owes its suppression to exertions and pecuniary aid on the part of your durbar. For the many innocent lives which through these efforts have been saved, our only prayer to the Almighty Providence is that He may in his wisdom shower kindness upon your Highness and your Highness's descendants.

Your Durbar is also entitled to credit as being the first among the native princes of India to put down the cruel rite of *Sattee* and *Sumadi*, which were once freely practised by the people in the sacred name of religion.

With a view to promote the welfare and happiness of your subjects, dispensaries have been erected at Bhooj and Mandevee, and schools, English as well as vernacular, have been opened in different parts of Kutch, at a cost provided for at the durbar's expense. Your Durbar has always evinced a desire to give a wider scope to the system of vaccination. For those and other acts your Durbar is entitled to the warmest thanks of the people.

Some years back justice was administered in Kutch chiefly orally; no proceedings relating to the evidence of suitors was committed to writing; the verdicts of the trying authorities being alone noted in the Durbar records. This practice has entirely ceased, owing to an alteration introduced some years ago, which admitted of evidence being recorded. Your Highness' efforts to place the judicial department on a better footing have continued unceasing; courts of justice have been organized in the different purgunahs of Kutch; a new code of civil and criminal laws, with modes of procedure, has been framed in Gujarati, and lately published to the people, in accordance with which justice is now administered in the country. By evincing a still further anxiety to place the administration of justice in Kutch on an improved footing, your Highness has afforded to the people of Kutch an assurance which will for ever make your Highness's name to be remembered in the history of the province in connection with judicial reforms.

It is doubtless owing to the benign influence of your Highness' rule that one can now travel from one extremity of Kutch to another without the least fear of being molested by robbers or pirates—a fact which entitles your Highness to the grateful acknowledgments of the people.

During the last year the British Government proposed to your Highness and the Zemindars of Kutch an agreement in virtue of which it was arranged to offer new political privileges to the Zemindars. The arrangement is such as is likely, in our opinion, to prove highly prejudicial to the interests of the subjects living on the estates of the Zemindars, as well as of those in the Durbar's Khalsa territory. Bearing this in mind, your Highness has thought fit to represent the matter to the British Government in a proper light, thereby placing the entire population of Kutch under obligations which we cannot help expressing to your Highness in person on this occasion.

Ever since the period of Maharaja Kheujarji's travel to Ahmedabad—some three hundred and fifty years ago—your Highness is the first Rao of Kutch who, setting aside the court prejudices, the fatigue of a long journey, and the views of old people, has come to Bombay, and you have come at the invitation of His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour Fitzgerald for the purpose of holding an interview with the Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Her Majesty Queen Victoria—a proof of your Highness's attachment to the British Government which has gladdened the hearts of all the people of Kutch.

We cannot find space here to sufficiently praise your Highness for the benefits which will be conferred upon generations of Kutchees hereafter by your Highness's judicious liberality in setting apart the munificent sum of a lakh and fifty thousand rupees to be spent in Kutch in establishing a High School at Mandevee, and in connecting the name of Prince Alfred therewith, to keep alive among the people of Kutch the remembrance of the Duke's visit to India, and of your Highness's attachment and respect towards the Queen and her family.

We cannot help bringing to your Highness's notice the fact that we look upon your Highness's visit to Bombay as likely to result in much good to the people of Kutch hereafter. Your Highness will have witnessed here the greatness and power of the British Government, the skill and arts which flourish under its care, its wonderful system of administration, the liberty and happiness enjoyed by its subjects, &c. &c.

It affords us very great satisfaction to know that at such a young age your Highness has given ample proofs showing that in matter concerning the government of the subjects committed to your Highness's charge, concerning the relations which should subsist between your Highness and the Zemindars, and between your Highness and the British Government, the improvement of revenue and other branches of administration, the necessity of employing educated agency in the work of administration, &c., your Highness understands full well the duties and responsibilities which belong to your exalted position.

Desirous of perpetuating the memory of your Highness's visit to this metropolis, the Kutchee inhabitants of Bombay have collected a sum of money amounting to Rs.* This they propose to hand over to the Senate of the Bombay University, with a request that the same be invested in Government securities, from the interest of which scholarships bearing your Highness's name may be founded and awarded to Kutchi students every year, to enable them to prosecute their studies in the colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. Our last request is that your Highness will be so kind as to permit us to connect your Highness's good name with these proposed scholarships.

With profound respect for your Highness's person,—We remain, &c.

(Here follow the signatures.)

Bombay, 2nd April, 1870.

The reading of the address was greeted with loud applause, and His Highness the Rao replied in Gujerati to the following effect:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—It has afforded me very great pleasure to hear the address just read. I cannot help thinking that, owing to several causes, I have not been able to do that justice to the duties and responsibilities which, as I understand, appertain to my position as ruler of my subjects. And yet, overlooking my shortcomings in this respect, you have thought proper to allude, in what I cannot but consider as very flattering terms, to such efforts as I have been able to make to discharge my duties. For this I thank you most sincerely. But I must tell you that for several reasons I have not as yet succeeded in carrying out such reforms in the judicial and revenue branches of my administration as I most earnestly desire. Your hearty approval of my endeavours, however, is a source of great pride and satisfaction to me. You give credit to my Durbar for the suppression of the cruel rites of *Suttee, Sumadh* (voluntary burning and burying one's self alive)' and female infanticide; but here I will remark that for this we are all deeply indebted to the benevolent exertions of the British Government, without whose sound advice and valuable support we should have looked in vain for such results. Ever since you learned of my intention to come to Bombay, you have been at considerable pains and expense to accord me a hearty welcome and to make my stay in Bombay as agreeable as possible. I am really glad to find that the Kutchee inhabitants form so important a section of the mercantile community of this great metropolis, and that they are generally in a prosperous condition. Ever since my arrival here it has been a source of infinite pleasure to me to witness such abundant proofs of your loyalty and attachment as have come under my own observation. This was far beyond what I had anticipated. I am also much indebted to His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald for many marks of kindness and attention I have experienced at his hands.

For the measures you have adopted to preserve, in a permanent manner, the memory of my visit to Bombay, I am indeed much obliged to you. The form which you have sought to give to this memorial has my hearty approval, and deserves my warmest thanks, since it is one which cannot, I think, fail to give an increased impetus to the spread of education in Kutch. In compliance with your kind proposal I cheerfully give you my permission to the use of my name thereto. I shall ever look back to this visit for many pleasing reminiscences of what I have seen and felt during my short say—reminiscences which I believe I shall not easily forget. In conclusion let me tender you my best thanks for all that you have done for me. (H. H. sat down amidst loud cheers and applause.)

The Rao having taken his seat, Mr. Ramchundra Hemraj, one of H. H.'s Karbharees, got up at the request of H. H., and expressed to the meeting that it afforded the Rao very great pleasure to add a sum of Rs. 25,000 to the handsome collection (about Rs. 30,000) already made.

Mr. Kesowjee Naik then rose and explained to H. H. the very great interest which, as the present proceedings of the meeting showed, was felt in H. H., not only by the people of Kutch in Bombay, but by other classes who were not H. H.'s subjects.

H. H. the Rao again got up and expressed his delight at the proceedings of the meeting, and returned thanks to the whole assembly, and especially to the gentlemen who, not being natives of Kutch, had evinced so much interest in him on the occasion.

Besides the above gift of Rs. 25,000, H. H. the Rao has, we understand, given donations to the following public institutions:—

	Amount.
The Alexandra Girls' School	Rs. 2,000
Bombay Association	1,000
The Prarthana Sumaj	1,000
The Widow Remarriage Fund	1,000
Gujarat Vernacular Society (Ahmedabad)	500
Dr. Bhau Daji's Marathi Girls' School	500
Bhagwandas Purshotumdas' Marathi Girls' School	500
The Roman Catholic School	500
Sassoon Reformatory Institution	300
Native General Library	250
The Bombay Gymnasium	200
Poona Infirmary	200

* Nearly Rs. 30 000 has been subscribed, and further subscriptions are expected.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.—April 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs.)

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

Sheik Eman Bappoo Shaik; liabilities, Rs. 2,444. Hormusjee Cowasjee, liquor seller; liabilities, Rs. 2,306. Ruttonjee Hormusjee, liquor seller; liabilities, Rs. 1,390. Ahmed Ali, clerk; liabilities, Rs. 47,088; assets (good), Rs. 2,394. Ora Hyhtoola Abdool Hoosein, dealer in looking glasses; liabilities, Rs. 1,306. Crustnajee Soonjee, liquor seller; liabilities, Rs. 5,946; assets (bad), Rs. 7,492. Bawoo Crustnajee and Succaram Govind, dealers in glass bangles; liabilities, Rs. 2,453-12-3. Adolph Gabriel; liabilities, Rs. 9,028-4-1; assets (good), Rs. 2,000, (bad) Rs. 5,394, (doubtful) Rs. 2,244. Narayen Canoba: liabilities Rs. 8,259.

RE HURBHUM NURSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson appeared on behalf of Hurbhum Nursey and others, members of the firm of Heerjee Bhimjee and Co., to ask for an extension of time to amend their schedule. This, he said, was one of the largest firms and one having perhaps the most varied transactions in Bombay; and it had been quite impracticable to collect and examine the books by this time. From an affidavit which Mr. Macpherson read, it appeared that the members of the firm were engaged in examining the accounts with a view to amend their schedule, but that the books extended over ten years, and that there were about 250 books to examine.

Mr. Gamble, Official Assignee, said about 90 books had been left with him.

Mr. Macpherson said that meant that the petitioners had only succeeded in registering 90 out of the 250 Some books had yet to be collected from the numerous branch firms, and he would ask for three months to allow time to examine the accounts, amend the schedule, and serve notices. There were nearly twenty branch firms, so that the accounts to be examined were very numerous. Then several of the accounts from branches had not been received yet, and till they were received it was impossible to make up the accounts for the schedule. The petitioners swore in their affidavit that they were using diligence in making up the accounts.

The Judge—Yes, the Official Assignee tells me they are constantly at his office about that, so that what they state is quite correct.

Mr. Ferguson (Clerk of the Court) stated that the case had been set down for hearing on 7th March.

Mr. Macpherson—On that day I applied to your Lordship for delay, and you gave a month.

The Judge said he would now give two months' time, on the understanding that no further time would be allowed.

Mr. Macpherson said he was afraid they would not be ready by that time, and it simply came to this that they would have to come to Court with an imperfect schedule.

The Judge said he could not give more time.

RE MANECK MOROBA.

The liabilities in this case were Rs. 2,578. Mr. Starling opposed on behalf of a creditor named Narayen Jewan. The insolvent appeared in person, without counsel. Mr. Starling opposed on three grounds:—(1) Fraudulent transfer of property, (2) suppression of property (ornaments), and (3) suppressing of account books. The discharge was adjourned for four months without protection.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

ALFRED TO ALBERT EDWARD.

We hasten (says the *Madras Mail*) to lay before our readers the following interesting letter, which speaks for itself. To allay the jealousy that its appearance in our columns will naturally cause our contemporaries, we may state for their information that the press-copy of the letter was most graciously communicated to us, by order of the writer himself:—

"Government House,
"Madras, 26th March 1870.

"My dear Bertie,—To-morrow I am returning to the Galatea. I have been more than three months in India, and have seen a very large number of towns, and millions of people. Chamberlain has regularly sent you the newspapers containing descriptions of how I have been treated, and he is now making up for me a very bulky book of photos which I have asked Lady Napier to send to Windsor by the first opportunity. I am very tired indeed of all these festivities, and shall be glad to be in my own quiet snuggery afloat. But really the fellows out here are first rate; and I agree with you in thinking that a mistake was made in your not coming on here with Alexandra from Egypt last year. I don't think sailoring quite fits one for doing credit to ovations on shore. Now you, Bertie, are always engaged in some kind of ceremonial, and you really enjoy what they call out here a 'tamasah.' Truly these Indians are stunning fellows, and I can imagine that had you and Alexandra come out as Argyll suggested, you would have returned to Marlborough House, sun-burnt, and laden with all kinds of valuable souvenirs. Mayo is an awfully good chap, and was most kind. He treated me well without worrying me with overmuch attention, and I shall be so glad if something is done for him. They say he shelled out some ten thousand pounds during my visit, and I can quite believe it. There is no nonsense about him, and he would make a capital sailor, he is so hearty and good humoured. The other Governors are good in their way, and I daresay clever enough.

"Here, to tell the truth, I am rather bored by her Ladyship coming the mother over me. She is very chatty and civil and all that, but I would like her better if she would leave me a little more alone. But she says the Queen commended me to her maternal care, and maternal care I have had, sure enough. *La Mère* does not quite understand these things, but you do, and if you could casually remind her that I am now full-fledged, rising six and twenty, and not in need of leading strings, I shall be so much obliged. Napier himself is a jolly fellow. They call him 'the Baron,' my fellows in the Galatea say, and they tell some racy stories which, after what Brunnow told you, I was quite prepared for. He wants to stay another five years here with a view to the 'siller,' but I fancy, from what you said, Argyll won't hear of it. He is very amusing, and is full of anecdotes collected from all parts of the world. Beresford says he is not over-popular and that the papers are rather down upon him. But I daresay the papers are mistaken. Most of the fellows I meet here seem worth knowing. They don't cadger up to me, and that is what I like in a man. One fellow, a sort of secretary, or something, gives himself great airs, and governs the Governor—whose face betokens 'anything for a quiet'—life in his own house. Then there's a droll dog irreverently called 'Bob,' a rather big official, who is full of good stories, plain and seasoned. There are half a dozen aides-de-camp at least, and as pleasant fellows as I have met anywhere. One little fellow in a cocked hat is indeed a wonderful sight. The 'Baron's' son is a hearty kind of youth, somewhat like friend Blandford. And this reminds me, Bertie, of those letters of yours to Lady M. I was dreadfully vexed at seeing them in print, and I swore a trifle you may depend, when I read the articles in the London papers about them. Confound it, can't those papers find something else to do than bully you about such trifles. People think no doubt that it is a fine thing to be a prince, but I think differently, when I see how we princes are looked at, and misunderstood on the slightest provocation. Never mind, dear old Bertie, the people will soon forget all about your ill-fated notes, or at least take the humbug proper worth. The Baron says that the 'Sea is vicious, and should be loved but not written to.'

"I have been wonderfully well treated by the mild Hindoos. They have spent heaps of money and showered addresses upon me, and Chamberlain has replied to the latter so well that every one seems pleased. Chamberlain and Blane are capital men, and have been most useful. I don't know what I should have done without them, for the English officials in India are a trifle stuck up. But I must confess that their pride of office, or of power, is excusable enough, since they are, as a body, a high-spirited and gentlemanly set of men, as superior to my Colonial friends as can well be conceived. They treat the native chiefs rather too superciliously, but perhaps that is necessary with some of them. We have here a large number of such chiefs of sorts, shapes and sizes, headed by the Rajah of Travancore, a genial sensible man. Then, there is Azeem Jah, or as Beresford will have it 'Pickle Jar,' whose nephew was the last Nabob or King of these parts. He is a very old fellow, and bores me exceedingly with his well meant attentions. Then there is a little tub of a man called Poodoocottah, who looks for all the world like a pantaloon prince. You would be infinitely amused by the self-assertion of this funny little creature. I am sending his photograph with the other pictures. He has just the look of a Bantam cock on the point of crowing lustily and defiantly. He is escorted at public assemblies by a young civilian, the piteous, disgusted expression of whose face renders the spectacle infinitely funny. Then there are fellows with the most impossible hats and bags, who glare at one another like wild beasts. I have made a few hurried sketches of these gorgeous gentlemen, which I will send to Alexandra. Don't let them get down to Windsor, or Gladstone and Argyll are sure to see them, and Childers will be sending me another letter to mend my naughty ways.

"As to my stay here I can only say that the Madrasees are very hospitable people. The town itself is a poky sort of hole, and on my arrival Napier dragged me through the worst part of it, and I was nearly stifled by the stink from the sewers, added to the overflowing heat of the sun. But the suburbs are beautiful; they have nothing like it in Calcutta or Bombay. Madras is called 'benighted,' by its neighbours, but the implied reproach was not deserved on the night of the nautch or native dance in my honour, when the esplanade near the Fort were grandly illuminated. They have a capital Club here, to which they gave me a ball that was I think the best thing of the kind I have seen in India. Charlie says that he is told it will cost some £1,500, for there were some five or six hundred ladies and gentlemen present, and the arrangements for their comfort were perfect. All most every native here seems to speak English, and it is quite a relief to hear no aide-de-camp or secretary ventilating his Hindustani for my special benefit and admiration. But it seems curious that Mayo, Fitzgerald, and Napier are absolutely ignorant of any native language. Mayo says, in a recent letter to me, that life is not long enough to learn the 'wearyknackoolah.' Napier is more candid and pleads *non possumus*.

"Though I am very glad that I shall get away tomorrow, I am delighted at having seen India. I have had some very good shooting, and have seen a lot. I had no idea India was such a very tolerable place, or so full of people. The houses are everywhere as clean as a new top-gallant sail, the streets are always kept well watered, and the heat is not so very bad after all. On the whole I don't think English people out here deserve much commiseration, for their life is evidently a very jolly one, and the work they have to do is a mere trifle, while the pay is grand. Arthur might do a great deal worse than come out as Viceroy one of these days. There will soon be railways and omnibuses, and cabs, all over the country. Of the two I had rather be Viceroy of India, than Duke of Saxe Coburg. Uncle Ernest does not lead half as jolly a life as does Mayo, who is surrounded by excellent fellows, and has a Court in which there is as much host hath it, some, '*Ires belles dames, mon Prince.*' Mayo says he is much happier in India than he was when playing second to 'dear Dizzy!' I should fancy so indeed. How fellows can care to spend half the nights of the year in that House of Commons, I never could understand. I had far rather be a middy in a decent sailing-ship.

"But no more to-day, Bertie. I shan't inflict long letters upon you often. Writing is not my forte, and my fist, as you see, does not improve. Love to Alexandra, and the olive branches, for whom I have got all kinds of brocades and shawls. I look forward to see you all in time for the Sandringham partridges. I shall then have had enough voyaging for a year or more. The Emperor has sent me a very kind invitation to Compiègne in September. I'd like to go, and have told him so. Fred. and Vic. want me to go afterwards to Kissengen to stay with them, and Dagmar sends word that the Czar would be glad to see me after my tour round the World. Will Thyra be staying with you, or with Dagmar in the autumn? Many thanks for her portrait, which is charming.—Your affectionate brother,

"Alfred."

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

From Dr. Oldham's annual report (for 1869) of the Geological Survey of India, we take the following passages, which are those relating to Bombay:—

"The Bombay party of the survey continued the examination of Kutch as reported last year. This was completed before the close of the working season of 1869, and Mr. Wynne and Mr. Fedden both deserve much credit for the zealous and earnest spirit with which they carried out this work in a very difficult and in many ways very inaccessible district. Mr. Wynne has subsequently, during the monsoon, prepared a very admirably-executed map of the whole of Kutch, and has embodied his own and Mr. Fedden's researches in a general report, accompanied with many excellent and well-drawn sketches. This map is on the same scale as the Atlas of India, namely, 4 miles equal one inch, and it will scarcely be practicable to show the detail of the geology on a smaller map, although the publication of this large plan will be difficult.

"At the commencement of the present season, as soon as it was practicable to leave Kutch, Mr. Wynne proceeded, as ordered, to the Punjab to take up the detailed examination of that province, while Mr. Fedden proceeded to Bombay, and joining Mr. Blanford took up, under his instructions, the examination of parts of the Chanda and Woon districts in which he is now engaged."

An English bishop querulously remarked to his servant that he was dying. "Well, my lord," said the good fellow (if we are to trust an American authority), "you are going to a better place." "John," replied the prelate, with an air of conviction, "there is no place like Old England."

GIFTS TO THE DUKE.

We learn that among the gifts presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh during his stay in Madras, a sword and dagger belonging to the late Nabob Wallajah were presented to His Royal Highness by His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur. These weapons had been in the custody of the Commissary of Ordnance at Fort St. George since 1859, the year in which the Nabob of the Carnatic died, and they were only delivered to Prince Azim Jah a few days ago.—*Madras Mail.*

Mr. J. W. S. WYLLIE.

Alas! it is only too true. This talented member of the Indian Civil Service died at Paris on the 15th March. The pride and glory of the Competition Wallahs, it might be engraved on his tomb, as on the statue of another who was snatched all too soon from among his fellowmen:—

"A life too short for friendship, but not for fame."

In him India had suffered a heavy loss, and one not easily remedied. Young Anglo-Indians possessed of a real knowledge of this country and its want, and gifted with power to make those wants known, are so rare in England that you have all too much reason to bewail the death of this brilliant illustration of the Indian Civil Service.—*Englishman.*

WRESTLING.

With reference to the recent international wrestling match, a correspondent asks—"Would it not pay to get out from home six celebrated English wrestlers, and have them trained in the native way by 'pahelwans?' When perfected, the following match might be made, viz.—'Three Englishmen against three natives. Style, catch-as-catch-can. One fall, consisting of one shoulder-blade on the ground, to decide each match.' At the wrestling in London the Englishmen had to contend with men of much heavier weight; and further, the Englishmen, when wrestling against the French in French style, were paralyzed, many of their catches and trips being forbidden. The same cannot be said of Frenchmen when wrestling in the English style. The Gaekwar of Baroda would make it *well worth* any Englishman's while to throw his champion."—*Indian Daily News.*

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on March 2.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·750	inches.
Temperature of the Air	79·9	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7	,,
Dew Point	69·6	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·713	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	1·2	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following days	85·2	,,
Minimum do. do.	74·6	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind	NNW, N, NNE, NW, WNW, NW, N.	
Fall of rain during the week	0·02	,,
Movement in 24 hours	346	miles.

THE ESTATE OF Mr. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

An interesting discussion on the well known "Act XXVIII." of 1865 took place in the High Court on Friday in connection with the estate of Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who had taken the benefit of that Act. Some time since one of the creditors of the estate, Mr. Lalljee Motoomul, applied to the Judge in Chambers, and an order was thereupon made that Messrs. J. Ranken and Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, the trustees under the Act, should "show cause why an enquiry should not be made by this honourable Court respecting the disclosure, distribution, inspection, conduct, management, and liquidation of the estate and affairs of the said trader, and why the said trader and such other persons as may be deemed necessary by the said creditor should not be examined touching the matters aforesaid or any of them." The matter accordingly came before Mr. Justice Bayley in Chambers, but as the point, which was under section 15 of Act XXVIII. had not been before decided upon, His Lordship referred it to the full Court, and it came on before Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Bayley on Friday.

The Advocate General and Mr. Green (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell) appeared for Mr. Rustomjee; Mr. Macpherson (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell) for the trustees; and Messrs. McCulloch and Starling

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1870.

...ght be carried by appeal to the Privy ...

...ch held that the Court could not consi... of trouble or inconvenience.

Sargent said the application was only for ... the Court, whereas the Court should be ... something. The enquiry might only be for the amusement of the creditors, and in order that the man might in after time go about Bombay and say, "I proved you guilty of concealment of property and did nothing more." His Lordship said he had a deal of experience in these matters, but he did not recollect any application that was not for the purpose of having something done; this one might be only for amusement or some of the thousands of motives of the people here.

Mr. McCulloch said there was a dispute, and the trustees had not reported, and he wanted them to do so.

His Lordship remarked the Court did not decide on matters of duty, and there is no use in making a declaration. There must be an order asked for, or else parties might just state the facts and ask the Court to do as it liked. He was afraid it was coming to that:—parties here in many cases just stated the facts, and asked the Court to do justice—cut off a man's head, perhaps, or whatever they liked.

Mr. McCulloch.—And that happens to be the case when one wants a man's head cut off. In the most solemn enquiry known to the law, that on a charge of murder, one simply states the facts and never asks the Court to do anything. The learned counsel proceeded to say that this was the first application by a creditor under section 15, and he presumed the Court would not on account of the words of the application, refuse to stand between the trustees and the trader in the dispute.

Mr. Justice Bayley remarked that the question as to concealment might have been asked at a jury.

Mr. McCulloch replied that if they had gone to a jury, they might have been asked what right they had to come to it when they could go to another Court.

His Lordship observed that there was nothing inconsistent in what seemed to be the intention of the Act—that where the trustees refused to report any fraud the man was still presumed to be innocent, but that when they did report, then the Court should investigate. The trustees had power to put the screw on the insolvent, compel him to make affidavits on oath, —in fact they had more authority than a magistrate —and, if they thought there was a *prima facie* case against him, then they reported it to the Court. Supposing the Court did make an inquiry and declare the trader guilty, and that the trustees on the order of the Court also made an enquiry, but reported that there was no fraud, what, His Lordship asked, was to be done?

Mr. McCulloch imagined that in such a state of matters the Court would not allow itself to be trifled with.

The Advocate General remarked that the Court could remove the trustees, but could not compel them to report.

Mr. McCulloch replied that the Court could not remove the trustees, till it was decided they had acted wrongly, and that was what he now asked the Court to consider. In answer to his question by His Lordship as to what was to be done in the event of the trustees coming to a conclusion different from the decision of the Court, the learned counsel put the case of a trustee against whom there could be no complaint as to honesty of purpose and honourable conduct. But suppose that this honest man was stupid and came to a wrong conclusion on evidence the most convincing, was there to be no remedy because he was an honest fellow?

Mr. Justice Bayley.—You may remove him.

Mr. McCulloch said his learned friends had held that misconduct was the only ground on which a trustee could be removed, and as an incapacity to appreciate the value of evidence was not misconduct, would the Court say in such a case as this, "You are an honest man but a thick-head," and we can't dismiss you? A man might be a very good accountant and managing agent, but still very stupid in considering evidence; and was the Court to have its own decision that there had been concealment set aside by his stupidity? They would not; they would say,—'We find there is concealment, you must report so."

The Advocate General—He might be so stupid he would not see it.

Mr. McCulloch said one could hardly imagine the state of mind of a man who would not report the "appearance of" fraud if the Court found there had been fraud, and all he could ask the Court to do was to find a *prima facie* case, and then order the trustees to report the appearance of fraud, after which the Court would finally apply the section. The prayer he held was strictly correct, but as technical obstructions were always repugnant to this Court, he had to ask, if their Lordships thought it necessary, for leave to make the application more specific. His learned friends had held there was no other way of proceeding so as to get a report except to ask for the dismissal of the honest and respectable gentlemen from their position of trust. To ask that, because they did not agree with the applicant as to the effect of certain evidence, was a perfectly absurd suggestion. The petitioner had a right to come there on account of a mistake; he had a right to appeal from the trustees to the Court in the same way as any one could appeal from the decision of any judge, and there was often such appeals without any imputation of dishonesty or corruption on the Bench.

Mr. Justice Bayley—There is often an inability on the Bench to appreciate the eloquence of counsel, Mr. McCulloch—I used to find that.

After some further argument the matter was adjourned until Monday (yesterday) when their Lordships dismissed the summons with costs.

THE Nabob Nazim of Bengal has written a letter to Her Majesty to express his regret at not being present in India to welcome the Duke of Edinburgh. The Nawab's only apology for the omission was his unfortunate inability to be in two places at once.

WHEN the volunteer movement first set in, the agent of a certain great nobleman is reported to have replied to an expression of anxiety, which fell from his employer, as to the readiness of the tenants to undertake military duties, by the following laconic profession of loyalty:—"Not volunteer, my lord! D——n it, I'll *make* them volunteer!"

IF a sovereign is set to work on the 1st of January, it becomes lessened in value by the 31st of December to the extent of one-third of a farthing! A trifle, certainly, but when we consider that nearly all the sovereigns are wearing away at the same rate, the "aggregate of trifles" assumes a very much like £30,000 a year. —*Chambers's Miscellany.*

When the young French nobleman who, in the *Saturday Review*, has left on record an discussion in the English House of Commons, he heard the Lord Egmont of the day expatiate upon the hardships imposed on the King's officers in having to salute a gentleman in high place whose privileged the pipes by A Punch and Judy show [illegible]

...rican paper quotes a couplet by Ben... as illustrating the advances made of late ...st of "getting on." Franklin wrote:—

He that by the plow thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.

The Yankee version adapted to the times is—

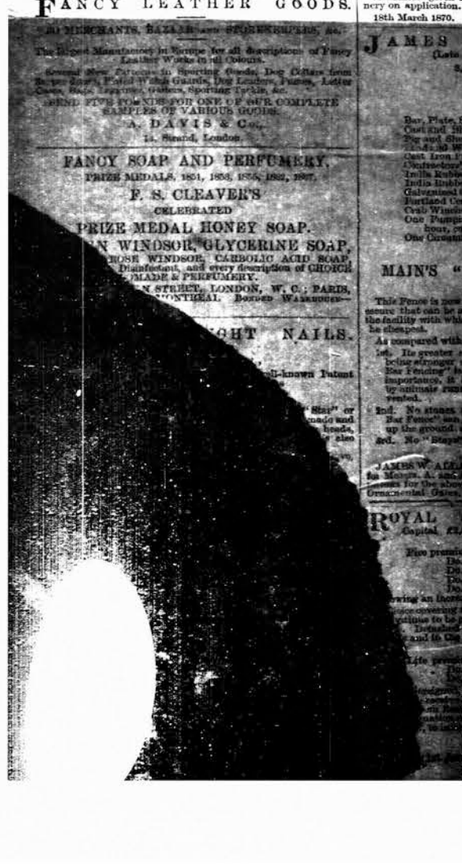
He that by his "biz" would rise,
Must either hust or advertise.

MONS. MENSCHE DE LOSENE who has been appointed Governor of Martinique, in his circulars is noteworthy as it marks the first appointment made in accordance with a decision of the Imperial Government, that in future the Governors of French foreign settlements shall be civilians. Mons. Bontemps, Governor of Pondicherry, belongs to the Navy Ordnance department, and after the expiration of his term of office, he will be succeeded by a civil officer. It has also been ruled by the French Government that the French colonial system in the East shall be assimilated to the home Prefecture system.—*Madras Mail.*

EDIBLE birds' nests everybody knows about, but comparatively unknown to the general public is another Chinese delicacy—sing song. More properly perhaps it might be called leech broth, for the *Bacho de mar*, the sole ingredie t thereof, is commonly known as the sea leech. The process of preparation is simple. When sufficient have been caught they are buried about two feet deep in the earth until they begin to decompose. They are then heavily trampled upon to induce the entrails to gush out, and when this has been effected they are dried, packed, and carried off to China, there to be sold at enormous fancy prices.—*Pioneer.*

NOTICES.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.



BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at			Rs. 2/4d. per Re.
	4	,,	,, at Rs. 11 5/8d. ,,
	3	,,	,, at Rs. 11 9/16d. ,,
	2	,,	,, at Rs. 11 1/2d. ,,
	1	,,	,, at Rs. 11 7/16d. ,,
On demand			,, at Rs. 11 3/8d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight			at Rs. 11 5/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 on all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6	per cent.
6 do.	5	,,
3 do.	3	,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
The Bank of Scotland.
Messrs. GLYN & Co.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/4 per Rupee.

	4	do.	1/11 5/8 ,,
	3	do.	1/11 1/2 ,,
	2	do.	1/11 7/16 ,,
	1	do.	1/11 3/8 ,,
On demand			1/11 5/16 ,,
On Scotland and Ireland			1/11 5/16 ,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/11 5/16 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 on all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

12 months	6	per cent.
6 do.	5	,,
3 do.	4	,,

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 1st April, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, in Reams. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN, MATHEWS & Co., HAYTON GARDEN, WORKS.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Colours.

Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
24, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either by wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the Table, and a flexible hose pipe 6 feet long, 5½ in diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanized Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 23 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

Fire Brick and Clay.

Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Ships suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application. W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN and Co., (Late KINLOCH and ALLAN)
5, ESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Troughing.
Gunmetal Cocks.
Trelle Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Steam Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Cheese Cutter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar" can be erected at a greater distance; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stanes are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar" Fence can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Straps" or other "Extras" for cu...ves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 ..... £228,314
,, 1861 292,402
,, 1863 341,968
,, 1865 414,783
,, 1867 460,553
Having an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Life premiums for 1860 ..... £73,150
,, 1862 105,703
,, 1864 159,139

Insures risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay, Policies to be granted by the above Company through their Agents in India, and will be happy to afford information and insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860 ..... £73,150
,, 1862 105,703
,, 1864 159,139

Insures under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to grant Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company's Agents in India, and will be happy to afford information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

...ary 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

		Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	,,	Qts. 36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	,,	,, 32 0
GOOD SPARKLING,	do. ,,	,, 27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale.....Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale .....White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd ,, RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule.....per doz.	30 0	
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule	,, 25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule	,, 22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule	,, 18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN.....Green capsule	,, 17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Castenau) ..... Red capsule	,, 15 8	9 0
MEDOC ..... White capsule	,, 13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES.....Red capsule	,, 22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal.

Magnums in 1 doz. cases. Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts, in 1 ,, ,, ,, 42 per ,,
Pints in 2 ,, ,, ,, 21 per ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

JAMES MUIR and SON'S Celebrated EDINBURGH PALE ALE—

Quarts, Rs. 4-12; Pints, Rs. 3-4 per doz.

In casks of 4 and 8 dozen; Cash, from our Godowns only. Apply to our GoDown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. I. Oaken & Co. of Mincing Lane, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Hunter Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per Dozen.	
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green	,, ,, 19 ,,
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow	,, ,, 24 ,,

LEGGATT & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LUDGATE HILL.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

			Per dozen
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Magnums	...	Rs. 90
Do. do. do.	Quarts	...	48
Do. do. do.	Half Pints	...	42
Do. do. do. a Crown	...	...	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality	...	...	36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	...	...	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	...	...	30
Do. do. Fine Still, Red Seal	...	...	24
Do. Superior, Green Seal	...	...	46
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	...	...	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	...	...	29
Do. Golden do.	...	...	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	...	...	30
CLARET, Lafite, Ladies and Gentlemans'			15
Do. do. Pints	...	...	8
Do. Yellow Seal	...	...	23
Do. do. Pints	...	...	17
Do. do. Quarts	...	...	34
PORT, Black Seal	...	...	28
Do. do. Pints	...	...	14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	...	...	34
Do. Brand a Crown	...	...	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	...	...	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	...	...	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	...	...	42
MARASCHINO	...	...	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, Apollo Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq. / Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Gibson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Cyssline, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerford, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tucnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—T. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas W. Thomson.
BANKERS.—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found moderate on those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of EDINBURGH and LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.P.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. and K.S.I.

The DIRECTORS beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the LIFE BUSINESS of the Company in India, they have resolved upon ESTABLISHING a BRANCH OFFICE in CALCUTTA.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of—

1. THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting as at 31st December 1868 to £2,112,450
2. THE PAID-CAPITAL of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. THE LIFE REVENUE, which for 1868, consisted of—
Life Premiums £267,533
Interest on Funds, &c. 93,210
360,748

THE RATES OF PREMIUM are moderate.

NINE-TENTHS of the whole PROFITS in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1870.

ALL POLICIES ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE OPENED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL SHARE IN THE FUND THEN TO BE DIVIDED, WHICH WILL CONSIST OF THE PROFITS MADE DURING THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a Local Board of Directors, *viz.*:

H. M. Aitken, Esq., of Messrs. John Elliott & Co., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., of Messrs. Stack, Collis, and Mirfield.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL OFFICER, Dr C Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
LAW AGENTS, Messrs. Stack, Collis and Mirfield.

W. B. Walls, MANAGER.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, or from

W NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

INURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER; 96, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON;
47, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL;
80, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

Capital One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

DAVID HARRISON Esq., Chairman: BERNHARD LEIBERT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

John Barratt, Esq.
Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart. M.P.
John Chapman, Esq.
James Chadwick, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq.
John Holliday, Esq.
James Hutchinson, Esq.
William Mallalieu, Esq.
John Napier, Esq.

Secretary—Jas. B. Northcott.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries, and the Colonies, at the usual rates.

The undersigned beg to give notice that they have been appointed Agents in Bombay to the above named Insurance Company and are now prepared to receive applications for all descriptions of Fire Insurances.

EDWARD BIGG & Co.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS visiting Bombay can be accommodated with First Class BOARD and LODGING at Rs. 4 per day, five minutes walk from the Fort.

Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.

Quarters good and healthy, commanding a view of Back Bay, Harbour and Esplanade. Address "Gazette" Office, Fort, No. 44.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, an UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the Gunpowder Road. For further particulars apply to Mr. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, at Cumballa House.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS will be PROSECUTED both in the Civil and Criminal Courts who import or SELL MAGENTA COLOUR under fraudulent imitations, or otherwise wrongfully use any fraudulent imitation of the well known trade mark and package of Mr. John Simonin of Paris used in the sale of his Magenta Colour, and which trade mark is known in the Bazaar as the "Chokra Chokrie Ki Joy" and has been duly registered.—Dated this 25th day of March 1870. VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents for Mr. John Simonin of Paris.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be RECEIVED by the undersigned on the 29th April 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tenders can be seen, and particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 31st March 1870.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 7th April 1870, H M's Steamer CORONA, Tonnage 1,221 Tons and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—The sale of the vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government, a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th March 1870.

MATHERAN ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—

PROPRIETOR, J. C. PINTO.—The PROPRIETOR undertakes TO LOOK after BUNGALOWS on the Hill during the Servants monthly and arrange for and superintend repairs on receipt of sufficient advances.

The charge for these services is Rs. 30 per annum.

A Register of Houses to be let is kept, and any House on the Register will be shown to Visitors free of charge.

A commission of 4 per cent on the rent will be charged to the owners of Houses let by the Proprietor of this Hotel.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, is having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

No. 5 Apollo Street.

DICKSON & Co.'s AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, No. 3, FORBES STREET, will be OPEN on the 29th instant. Messrs. D. & Co. have spared no expense to make their Establishment the most comfortable and recherche. Tiffin, Billiard, and Reading Rooms in the Fort. Breakfasts, Dinners for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits and Beer of the best Brands procurable. Hot Tiffins sent to any part of the Town. Messrs. D. & Co., having had great experience in out-door catering, are prepared to supply on the shortest notice Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, and Pic Nic Parties.

10th March 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—

Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemans'. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJ